

The unusual and significant fact is that some of the fruits remain permanently attached to the plant through several growing seasons. Examination of many specimens has shown that a certain number of the fruits which develop during the perennial growth of the plant are thus retained and serve the function of armature.

In summary, the spines of *A. bryantii* represent what appears to be a unique morphological type of protective device, at least in the North American flora. They are actually borne on the fruits of the plant. The whole plant tends to become spiny because some of the fruits remain permanently attached to the stems. This unusual armature of *A. bryantii* adds another striking illustration to the many examples of convergence in the evolution of vascular plants.

Department of Botany  
The University of Michigan  
Ann Arbor, Michigan

#### LITERATURE CITED

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RYDBERG, P. A. 1922. Carduales: Ambrosiaceae, Carduaceae, in N. Am. Fl. 33(1): 1-46.  
SHINNERS, L. H. 1949. Notes on Texas Compositae. III. Field and Lab. 17:170-176.

#### NOTES AND NEWS

The following publications are of interest.

*Drawings of British Plants*, by Stella Ross-Craig. Since mention was last made in MADROÑO of this beautifully executed series, the following numbers have appeared: Part XIII. Umbelliferae (2), Araliaceae, Cornaceae, 30 plates, 1959 [this completes Volume IV which comprises Parts X-XIII, 40 shillings. Cloth bound]. Part XIV. Adoxaceae—Dipsacaceae, 39 plates, 1960. Part XV. Compositae (1), 28 plates, 1960. Part XVI. Compositae (2), 33 plates, 1961. Part XVII. Compositae (3), 36 plates, 1962. G. Bell and Sons, Ltd., London. Parts XIV and XVII are quoted at 10/6; the others at 9/6. The publishers state that photographs or blocks may be obtained for reproduction purposes.

*Arizona Flora*, by Thomas H. Kearney, Robert H. Peebles, and collaborators. Second edition, 1085 pp. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles. 1960. A fifty-page supplement by John Thomas Howell and Elizabeth McClintock of the California Academy of Sciences, and collaborators, provides material accumulated since the publication of the first edition in 1951. Three species (*Typha angustifolia*, *Potamogeton richardsonii*, and *Elatine californica*), reported in the January, 1961, issue of MADROÑO as new to the flora of Arizona, could have been included in the Supplement had the editors of MADROÑO realized the imminent appearance of the second edition.

*Ecosystems of the East Slope of the Front Range in Colorado*, by John W. Marr. University of Colorado Studies, Series in Biology, No. 8, pp. 1-134. University of Colorado Press, Boulder, November, 1961.

*The Systematics of Oenothera, Subgenus Chylismia*, by Peter H. Raven. University of California Publications in Botany 34 (1): 1-122. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1962.